Severance and Federal Mineral Lease

Energy Impact Assistance Fund
(EIAF)
A Briefing to the Energy Impact Advisory Committee

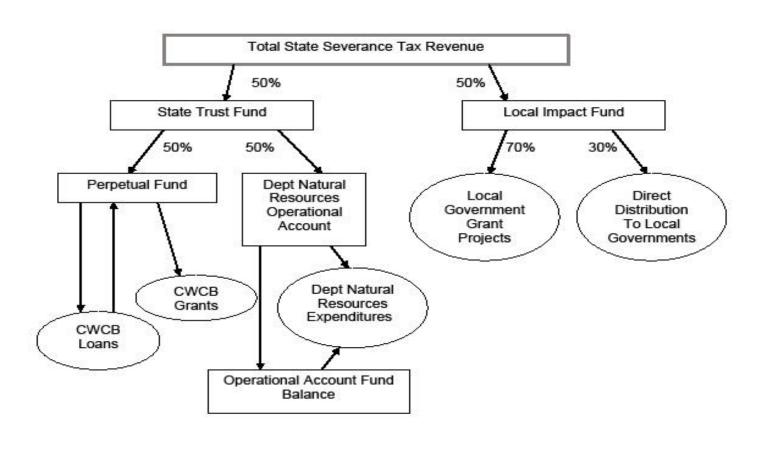
October 29, 2008

Mineral Tax Revenue is Variable

 Mineral revenue (severance tax and Federal Mineral Lease Royalties) is collected on the production of coal, metals, oil and gas

 Revenue from the value of oil and gas production provides the majority of severance tax revenue and has the largest variability

How is State Severance Tax Revenue Distributed (HB-08-1083)?



Federal Mineral Lease Collections in Colorado FY09 \$400 million

49% to Colorado each Quarter

\$196 million composed of:

\$ 0 million Oil Shale \$14 million Bonus \$182 million NonBonus

Oil Shale Receipts \$0M to Oil Shale Trust Fund

Bonus Receipts \$14M

50% to **Higher Education** Reserve **Fund** \$7M

50% to **Local Govt Permanent** Fund \$7M

Higher Education Revenue **Fund**

Spillover up to \$50M

\$27M

spillover \$23M

spillover \$4M

spillover **\$0M**

State Public School Fund

48.3% up to \$65 million \$88M

Colorado Water Conservation Board

> 10% up to \$14 million \$18M

Local School District Direct Distributions each August

> 1.7% up to \$3.3 million \$3M

Local Impact Distribution Program

40% without a cap \$73M

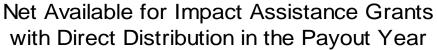
50% Direct Distribution to Counties and Towns each August \$36M

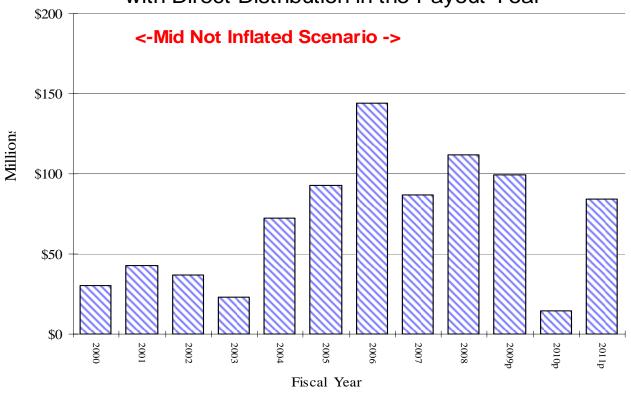
50% Grants to Local Governments \$36M

Availability of Funds For EIAF

- DOLA reviews forecasts of severance tax and federal mineral lease revenue
- DOLA forecasts the expenditures required as a result of prior grant and loan awards
- Legislative change to increase the dollars to direct distribution reduces the dollars available for grants and loans
- Combining revenue, expenditure forecasts, and legislative changes determine the amount for new awards

Net Revenue Forecast for Grants and Loans

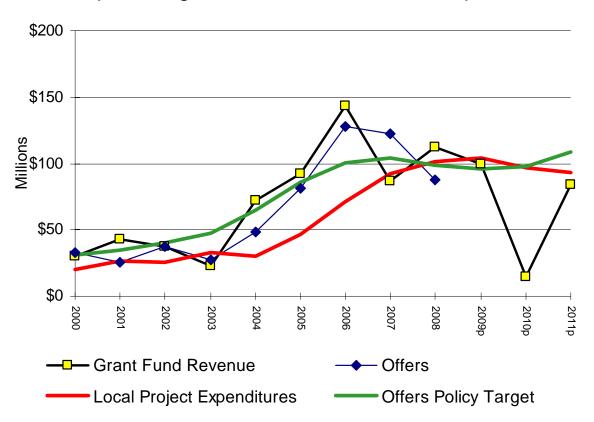




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Grant Offer Policy Model

Impact Program Revenue, Offers and Expenditures



10/29/2008

Availability of Funds or EIAF continued...

- Current decline in the price of natural gas, revenues are likely to decline in the short-term
- Legislative changes
- Forecast \$100 million (10% variance)
 - Minus \$19 million for Supplemental and Administrative Grant Awards
- \$81 million available for Grant/loans

Major Changes

- Legislative
 - 1. Additional Metrics
 - 2. More Direct Distribution Percentage

- Departmental Policy
 - 1. Three Tiers
 - 2. Metrics
 - 3. Fiscal Award Strategy

Legislative Changes

Severance and FML Direct Distribution Increased to 40%

Metrics for Direction Distribution

	HB08-1083	SB 08-218
County	Employee Residence	Employee Residence Reports
Allocations	Reports (Online Data Entry) Mineral & Well Permits Mineral Production	(Online Data Entry) Federal Lease Revenue
Sub-County	Employee Residence	Employee Residence Reports
Allocations	Reports (Online Data Entry) Population HUTF Road Miles	(Online Data Entry) Population HUTF Road Miles

Legislative Metric Factor Changes

 Significant changes in these metric values and the resulting financial payment amounts will be realized through the development of the data into:

Indices → Weighting → Metrics

Evaluation Rating Sheet EIAF Grant Applications

Six Criteria and Bonus

- Energy/Mineral Relationship
- Local Commitment
- Documented Need
- 4. Ability to Pay
- Readiness to Go
- 6. Measurable Outcomes

Bonus – Collaboration efforts

Staff Review and Evaluation

- Collaborative review by Regional Managers
- Utilize the established six criteria
- Describes the application
- Identifies unanswered questions in applicant's application
- Essential that applicant answer questions in presentation

Communication and Partnership

- Extra effort with customers
- Management of customer expectation
- Application and community development consultation
- Project monitoring & workload management
- Role of Advisory Committee
 - Policy, Criteria Development, Regional Efforts and Strategic Investments